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LETTER FROM HON. RUFUS CHOATE.

BOSTON, August 9, 1856.

Gentlemen:—Upon my return last evening, after a short absence from the city, I found your letter of the 30th ult., inviting me to take part in the proceedings of the Whigs of Maine, assembled in mass meeting

I appreciate most highly the honor and kindness of this invitation, and should have had true pleasure in accepting it. The Whigs of Maine composed at all times so important a division of the great national party, which under that name, with or without official power, as a responsible administration or as only an organized opinion, has done so much for our country,—our whole country,—and your responsibilities at this moment are so vast and peculiar, that I acknowledge an anxiety to see,—not wait to hear,—with what noble bearing you meet the demands of the time. If the tried legions, to whom it is committed to guard the frontier of the Union, falter now, who, any where, can be trusted?

My engagements, however, and the necessity or expediency of abstaining from all speech requiring much effort, will prevent my being with you. And yet, invited to share in your counsels, and grateful for such distinction, I cannot wholly decline to declare my own opinions on one of the duties of the Whigs in what you well describe as "the present crisis in the political affairs of the country." I cannot now, and need not, pause to elaborate or defend them. What I think, and what I have decided to do, permit me in the briefest and plainest expression to tell you

The first duty, then, of Whigs, not merely as patriots and as citizens,—loving, with a large and equal love our whole native land,—but as Whigs, and because we are Whigs, is to unite with some organization of our countrymen, to defeat and dissolve the new geographical party, calling itself Republican. This is our first duty. It would more exactly express my opinion to say, that at this moment, it is our only duty. Certainly, at least, it comprehends or suspends all others; and in my judgment, the question for each and every one of us is, not whether this candidate or that candidate would be our first choice; not whether there is some good talk in the worst platform, and some bad talk in the best platform; not whether this man's ambition, or that man's servility, or boldness, or fanaticism, or violence, is responsible for putting the wild waters in this uproar;—but just this,—by what vote can I do most to prevent the madness of the times from working its maddest act,—the very ecstacy of its madness,—the permanent formation and the actual present triumph of a party which knows one-half of America only to hate and dread it; from whose unconsecrated and revolutionary bonner fifteen stars are erased or have fallen;—in whose national anthem the old and the endeared airs of the Eutaw Springs, and the King's Mountain, and Yorktown, and those, later, of New Orleans and Buena Vista, and Chapultepec, breathe no more. To this duty, to this question, all others seem to me to stand for the present postponed and secondary.

And why? Because, according to our creed, it is only the united America which can peacefully, gradually, safely, lift up and bless with all social and personal and civil blessings, all the races and all the conditions which compose our vast and various family,—it is such an America, only, whose arm can guard our flag, develope our resources, extend our trade;—and fill the measure of our glory; and because, according to our convictions, the triumph of such a party puts that Union in danger. That is my reason. And for you, and for me, and for all of us, in whose regards the Union possesses such a value, and to whose fears it seems menaced by such a danger, it is reason enough. Believing the noble Ship of State to be within a half cable's length of a lee shore of rock, in a gale of wind, our first business is to put her about, and crowd her off into the deep, open sea. That done, we can regulate the stowage of her lower tier of powder, and select her cruising ground, and bring her officers to court martial at our leisure.

If there are any in Maine—and among the Whigs of Maine I hope there is not one—but if there are any, in whose hearts strong passions, vaulting ambition, jealousy of men or sections, unreasoning and impatient philanthropy, or whatever else have turned to hate or coldness the fraternal blood and quenched the spirit of national life at its source, with whom the union of slave States and free States under the actual Constitution is a curse, a hindrance, a reproach, with those of course our view of our duty and the reason of it, are a stumbling block and foolishness. To such you can have nothing to say, and from such you can have nothing to hope. But if there are those again who love the Union as we love it, and prize it as we prize it; who regard it as we do, not merely as a vast instrumentality for the protection of our commerce and navigation; and for achieving power, eminence and name among the sovereigns of the earth, but as a means of improving the material lot, and elevating the moral and mental nature and ensuring the personal happiness of the millions of many distant generations; if there are those who think thus justly of it,—and yet hug the fatal delusion that, because it is good, it is necessarily immortal; that it will thrive without care; that anything created by man's will is above or stronger than his will; that because the reason and virtue of our age of reason and virtue could build it, the passions and stimulations of a day of frenzy cannot pull it down;—if such there are among you, to them address yourselves with all the earnestness and all the eloquence of men who feel that some greater interest is at stake and some mightier cause in hearing, than ever yet tongue has pleaded or trumpet proclaimed. If such minds and hearts are reached, all is safe. But how specious and how manifold are the sophisms by which they are courted!

They hear and they read much ridicule of those who fear that a geographical party does endanger the Union. But can they forget that our greatest, wisest, and most hopeful statesmen have always felt, and have all, in one form or another, left on record their own fear of such a party? The judgments of Washington, Madison, Clay, Webster, on the dangers of the American Union,—are they worth nothing to a conscientious lover of it? What they dreaded as a remote and improbable contingency—that against which they cautioned, as they thought, distant generations—that which they were so happy as to die without seeing—is upon us. And yet some men would have us go on laughing and singing, like the traveller in the satire, with his pockets empty, at a present peril, the mere apprehension of which, at a distance and bare possibility, could sadden the heart of the Father of his Country, and dictate the grave and grand warning of the Farewell Address.

They hear men say that such a party *ought not* to endanger the Union; that, although it happened to be formed within one geographical section, and confined exclusively to it; although its end and aim is to rally that section against the other on a question of morals, policy and feeling, on which the two differ externally and unappeasably; although, from the nature of its origin and objects, no man in the section outside can possibly join it, or accept office under it without infamy at home; although, therefore, it is a stupendous organization, practically to take power and honor, and a full share of the government, from our whole family of States, and bestow them, substantially, all upon the antagonistic family; although the doctrines of human rights, which it gathers out of the Declaration of Independence—that passionate and eloquent manifesto of a revolutionary war—and adopts as its fundamental ideas, announce to any Southern apprehension a crusade of government against slavery, far without and beyond Kansas; although the spirit and tendency of its electioneering appeals, as a whole, in prose and verse, the leading articles of its papers, and the speeches of its orators, are to excite contempt and hate, or fear of our entire geographical section, and hate or dread or contempt is the natural impression it all leaves on the Northern mind or heart; yet, that nobody anywhere ought to be angry, or ought to be frightened; that the majority must govern, and that the North is a majority; that it is ten to one nothing will happen; that, if worst comes to worst, the South knows it is wholly to blame, and needs the Union more than we do, and will be quiet accordingly.

But do they who hold this language forget that the question is not what ought to endanger the Union, but what will do it? Is it man as he ought to be, or man as he is that we must live with or live alone? In appreciating the influences which may disturb a political system, and especially one like ours, do you make no allowance for passions, for pride, for infirmity, for the burning sense of even imaginary wrong? Do you assume that all men, or all masses of men in all sections, uniformly obey reason; and uniformly wisely see and calmly seek their true interests? Where on earth is such a fool's Paradise as that to be found? Conceding to the people of the fifteen States the ordinary and average human nature, its good and its evil, its weakness and its strength, I, for one, dare not say that the triumph of such a party ought not to be expected naturally and probably to disunite the States. With my undoubting convictions, I know that it would be folly and immorality in men to wish it. Certainly there are in all sections and in all States those who love the Union, under the actual Constitution, as Washington did, as Jay, Hamilton, and Madison did; as Jackson, as Clay, as Webster loved it. Such even is the hereditary and the habitual sentiment of the general American heart. But he has read life and books to little purpose who has not learned that "bosom friendships" may be "to resentment soured," and that no hatred is so keen, deep and precious as that.

"And to be wroth with one we love
Will work like madness in the brain."

He has read the book of our history to still less purpose, who has not learned that the friendships of the States, sisters but rivals, sovereigns each, with a public life, and a body of interests, and sources of honor and shame of its own and within itself, distributed into two great opposing groups, are of all human ties most exposed to such rupture and such transformation.

I have not time in these hasty lines, and there is no need, to speculate on the details of the modes in which the triumph of this party would do its work of evil. Its mere struggle to obtain the government, as that struggle is conducted, is mischievous to an extent incalculable. That thousands of the good men who have joined it deplore this is certain, but that does not mend the matter. I appeal to the conscience and honor of my country that if it were the aim of a great party, by every species of access to the popular mind,—by eloquence, by argument, by taunt, by sarcasm, by recrimination, by appeals to pride, shame, and natural right—to prepare the nation for a struggle with Spain or England, or Austria, it could not do its business more thoroughly. Many persons, many speakers,—many, very many, set a higher and wiser example, but the work is doing.

If it accomplishes its object and gives the government to the North, I turn my eyes from the consequences. To the fifteen States of the South that government will appear an alien government. It will appear worse. It will appear a hostile government. It will represent to their eye a vast region of States organized upon anti-slavery, flushed by triumph, cheered onward by the voices of the pulpit, tribune, and press; its mission to inaugurate freedom and put down the oligarchy; its constitution the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. And then and thus is the beginning of the end.

If a necessity could be made out for such a party we might submit to it as to other unavoidable evil, and other certain danger. But where do they find that? Where do they pretend to find it? Is it to keep slavery out of the territories? There is not one but Kansas in which slavery is possible. No man fears, no man hopes for slavery in Utah, New Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national party to give them to freedom is about needful and about as feasible as a national party to keep Maine for freedom. And Kansas! Let that abused and profaned soil have calm within its borders; deliver it over to the natural law of the peaceful and spontaneous immigration; take off the ruffian hands; strike down the rifle and the bowie knife; guard its strenuous infancy and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself—and it will choose freedom for itself, and it will have forever what it chooses.

When this policy, so easy, simple and just, is tried and fails, it will be time enough to resort to revolution. It is in part because the duty of protection to the local settler was not performed that the Democratic party has already by the action of its great representative Convention resolved to put out of office its own administration. That lesson will not and must not be lost on anybody. The country demands, that Congress, before it adjourns, give that territory peace. If it do, time will inevitably give it freedom.

I have hastily and imperfectly expressed my opinion through the unsatisfactory forms of a letter, as to the immediate duty of Whigs. We are to do what we can to defeat and disband the geographical party. But by what specific action we can most effectually contribute to such a result is a question of more difficulty. It seems now to be settled that we present no candidate of our own. If we vote at all, then, we vote for the nominees of the American or the nominees of the Democratic party. As between them I shall not venture to counsel the Whigs of Maine, but I deem it due to frankness and honor to say, that while I entertain a high appreciation of the character and ability of Mr. Fillmore, I do not sympathize in any degree with the objects and creed of the particular party that nominated him, and do not approve of their organization and their tactics. Practically too, the contest in my judgment is between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont. In these circumstances I vote for Mr. Buchanan. He has large experience in public affairs; his commanding capacity is universally acknowledged; his life is without a stain. I am constrained to add that he seems at this moment, by the concurrence of circumstances, more completely than any other, to represent that sentiment of nationality, —tolerant, warm and comprehensive,—without which, without increase of which, America is no longer America; and to possess the power and I trust the disposition, to restore and keep that peace, within our borders, and without, for which our hearts all yearn, which all our interests demand, through which and by which alone we may hope to grow to the true greatness of nations.

Very respectfully,
Your fellow-citizen,
RUFUS CHOATE.

To E. W. Farley and other gentlemen of the Maine Whig State Central Committee.

The first Methodist Church ever built in Clinton has been so near completed that services are now held in the building. The first meeting was held in this new edifice on Saturday and Sunday the 9th and 10th inst., by Rev. D. B. Nicholson, whose plain straight-forward, logical manner of preaching was received with the highest satisfaction by the large audience attending. Rev. J. B. Martin is the regular pastor of the church. Clinton is now blessed with church privileges. The Presbyterian Church has been completed about three years, and the new Baptist church has had services conducted in it about two months. A new Episcopal Church is shortly to be erected at this place, the lot having been purchased, and the subscription far enough advanced to justify a beginning of the work.—*Clinton Independent.*

Our Minister at Paris.—We deem it due to this gentleman, and in refutation of rumors published chiefly in the New York Herald, to say—

We are satisfied that Mr. Mason, our minister at Paris, has never asked to be recalled.

That there is no wish or purpose on the part of the government to recall him, and equally no wish or purpose to send any other in his place.

On the contrary, both the administration and the country have reason to be satisfied with the success of his mission, and the ability with which it is conducted.—*Washington Union.*

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.

The Terrible Storm at the South.—Accounts from Last Island verify the sad story of yesterday.

It has been positively ascertained that one hundred and eight persons have been lost.

It is feared that Grand Caillou Island, another watering place, has also been submerged, and that many lives have been lost, as well as property destroyed.

The corn, cotton, and sugar crops have been incalculably injured.

The steamers Nautilus and Perseverence are several days overdue, and it is feared that something has happened to them. The steamship Texas has gone in search of them.

The storm extended far up the river. At the Government Hospital, Baton Rouge, fourteen inches of water fell between Sunday evening and Tuesday evening.

The survivors of Last Island reached this city this morning. They estimate the loss of life at two hundred. One hundred and eighty-two have already been counted as lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.—Many of the survivors here from Last Island are badly wounded and bruised.

The dead bodies at the Island were plundered by a set of pirates who inhabit it.

The steamer Perseverence has just arrived, but nothing has, as yet, been heard from the Nautilus.

P. M.—The recent storm (accounts of which were dispatched you this morning) also proved very destructive in this city.

Several vessels lying at the wharves were more or less injured, and a number of buildings unroofed.

From all sections of the country accounts continue to pour in of the fearful havoc that has been created.

The greatest damage, however, appears to have been done at Last and Caillou Islands, though it is impossible as yet to say what accounts may come to hand from other sections.

The storm appears to have come from the Gulf, and it is not unlikely that some of the Texan ports may have suffered severely.

Last Island, where the destruction of property and life was so great, is about half-a-day's sail from Galveston.

August 16.—It is now believed that the number of lives lost by the dreadful storm of Sunday and Monday, will reach full *two hundred and fifty*, including men, women and children, but mostly the former.

At Last Island alone, one hundred and ninety dead bodies have been found,—the sight of which was terrible.

The total loss of property by the sudden and unlooked for calamity is computed at $500,000, while some place it at a still higher figure.

The passengers by the steamer Star are believed to have been all rescued. Had the storm overtaken them in the night, however, the entire number, over two hundred, must have perished.

Dr. Lettsom, a famous physician of the last century, used to sign his prescriptions "I Lettsom," which gave rise to the following epigram:

"When my patients call in haste,
I physics, bleeds, and sweats 'em;
If after that they choose to die,
Why, then, of course, I LETS'EM,"

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1856.

N. C. ELECTION.—Gov. Bragg's majority, in all but 4 counties, is 12,952. The Democratic majority in the Legislature is about forty.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.—It is now conceded that Hall, Democrat, is badly beaten by Curtis, Black Republican, in Iowa. So that this State is thoroughly abolitionized, Governor, Legislature and members of Congress! Its vote is very sure for Fremont.

Arkansas, about which conflicting reports have been published, is thoroughly democratic—the Governor elected by nearly 10,000 majority, and the legislature not far from unanimous.

The Missouri election has settled Col. Benton. Old Bullion has "given in" and withdrawn his electoral ticket in favor of the regular democracy, thus securing Missouri for Buchanan by 25,000 majority. At the late election it was about 8,000.

ADJOURNMENT AND EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The first session of the present Congress terminated at noon on Monday. A great deal of business was dispatched on Monday, but the Bill making appropriations for the Army, about $12,-000,000, without which the Army cannot be kept together, failed, in consequence of a disagreement by the Senate to the following proviso attached by the House and from which the House refused to recede:

"*Provided, however*, and it is hereby declared, that no part of the military force of the United States for the support of which appropriations are made by this act shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of any enactment of the body claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas until such enactments shall have been affirmed and approved by Congress; but this proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent the President from employing an adequate military force; but it shall be his duty to employ such force to prevent the invasion of said Territory by armed bands of non-residents, or any other body of non-residents, acting or claiming to act as a *posse comitatus* of any officer in said Territory in the enforcement of any such enactment, and to protect the persons and property therein, and upon the national highways leading to said Territory, from all unlawful searches and seizures; and it shall be his further duty to take efficient measures to compel the return of and withhold all arms of the United States distributed in or to said Territory in pursuance of any law of the United States authorizing the distribution of arms to the States and Territories."

The Senate rejected this as imposing improper restrictions on the constitutional powers of the President, as commander-in-chief of the army. The disagreement was referred to several committees of Conference, but they were unable to reconcile the difficulty. Finally, the House in effect receded from its proviso, by a vote of 103 to 98; and whilst the Clerk was calling the vote on a motion to extend the session for 2 hours, (as the Senate had voted) in order that a formal motion to recede might be submitted and adopted, the hour fixed for adjournment arrived, the speaker declared the House adjourned, and the Bill was lost. There was abundant time for the House to recede, and for the passage of the bill as amended, as the majority evidently desired at the close, but the Republicans talked against time and accomplished their object.

The President was compelled at once to issue the following proclamation for an extra session, and Congress meets again to-day:

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting necessary supplies for the Army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress: I do therefore, by this my proclamation, convene the said Houses to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, instant; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of [L S.] the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the independence of the United States the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By order:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPENSATION.—A Bill increasing the pay of members of Congress has passed both houses, and only needs the President's signature, which we suppose it will have, to become a law. The Bill fixes the compensation at $6,000 for the full term of two years, so as to command the whole time of members. The rates of mileage are left as at present, but the system of "constructive mileage" is done away with—that is it is to be paid only for the two regular sessions. The price of books received by members, and absences, unless for sickness, to be deducted. The bill passed the Senate 37 to 12, and the House 100 to 98. All the members from this State voted against the bill, except Messrs. Paine and Reade, absent or not voting.

This compensation is by no means too great for the support of a member and his family—and great or small is not felt by the people who pay it. But there is a very general feeling that we are paying for a nuisance, and that the entire absence of a session of Congress for ten years to come would be no injury to the country.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—We neglected to notice in our last that Mr. Wm. F. Wightman, recently of Georgia, has become associate Editor of the North Carolinian, in this town.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR

SARATOGA, Aug. 15, 1856.

I have just read a very eloquent and remarkable letter of Mr. Choate of Massachusetts, (which I hope the Observer will copy,) written to a Whig Convention in Maine. I have nowhere seen the danger to the Union, from the possible success of the Fremont party, put in so strong and clear a light. At the North, the idea of such danger is generally ridiculed. People think, or affect to think, that the Union cannot be dissolved; and especially that the South "cannot be kicked out of it." The letter of Mr. Choate, which will be generally published and read here, may to some extent change this opinion, and so make some patriotic men pause in their support of a mere sectional candidate.

The conclusion to which Mr. Choate has come, to vote for Mr. Buchanan, is that of many of the leading Whigs of the country. I cannot bring myself to adopt it. To say nothing of the general concurrence of sentiment between Mr. Fillmore and the Whigs, I think the latter should not overlook his noble services to the country whilst he was a Whig, and especially whilst he was President. Mr. Choate thinks that only Mr. Buchanan can defeat Fremont; and so thinking, he is right to vote for him; for any thing is better than Fremont. But there is reason to fear that as much will be lost as gained by dropping Mr. Fillmore. A leading politician of this State, a Hard Shell democrat, said to me yesterday, that Buchanan cannot possibly carry New York. He thinks that the South, of all parties, ought to have stood by Fillmore: and I have frequently been asked why the South does not do so. I can only answer, that it is because there are not enough Whigs. The democracy go for their own man, good, bad, or indifferent. And they have the majority. That is why the South does not stand by Fillmore, a national man, and therefore a good enough Southern man.

Strange rumors reach me, even here, of a rush of some of the leaders of the American party in North Carolina—some of the most intolerant of them—into the Locofoco party, *since the late election.* This seems to me incredible. What, desert to the enemy in the very midst of that enemy's shouts of victory? Take up arms against their old companions and brother soldiers at the very moment of disaster? Fight against the democracy, not as common soldiers in the ranks, but as officers, as long as there was a hope of beating them, and then join them in the hope of sharing *the spoils of victory?* Too bad! Too bad! I hope the democracy themselves will see such conduct in its true light, and "shoot the deserters"—kick them out of the camp. I suppose, what with the terrible defeat, and these desertions, that the American party in our State may be regarded as pretty well disbanded. It was a bad move to break down the Whig party to create that or any other new organization. It was the act, not of the Whig party, but of discontented aspirants,—such, probably, as the present deserters.

This village is very full of many thousands of strangers. Ex-President Van Buren is here, but I have not seen him. Gov. Clark of New York, is at the Union Hall, with some of his family. He is a very ordinary looking man, of about 45, I suppose. The most remarkable looking individual I have seen is a Rev'd Doctor of Divinity, well known at the South, though for many years of the North, who wears an enormous quantity of hair, whiskers, and beard, the last full three inches long, and of a grizzly gray. He is a very fine looking man, tall and commanding figure, with bright black eyes. I inquired his name, thinking I should hear of some distinguished politician, or sportsman, or something of that sort, from Virginia or Kentucky. And great was my astonishment to hear that he was a Doctor of Divinity! I suppose he wears his beard thus to keep up the fashionable disease of bronchitis.

The travel from New York to this place is very pleasant—a little over 7 hours for 180 miles, without change of cars or baggage. Fare $4. The system of through tickets and checking baggage through, has relieved travelling of two of its greatest annoyances. At Weldon, for instance, a ticket, price $12, takes the passenger to New York. He has not to hunt up the ticket office at the beginning of every rail road, and scuffle through a packed crowd to get a ticket. So also as to his baggage. That is checked from Weldon to Washington, and then from Washington to New York. The traveller is relieved of all care of it. Instead of saving three or four dollars, as he does, the traveller might afford to pay extra for the conveniences.

PUTTING UP THE BARS.—At a Locofoco meeting in Raleigh, some little time ago, *since the election,* it is said that after hearing the experience of several who had been converted to the faith by its result, an old-time member of the party moved that the new converts and all future converts be received on *six months' probation.*

The democracy perhaps are alarmed for the spoils when there is so good a prospect of a long division. Or, perhaps, they are merely, in their strength, giving expression to the contempt which they feel for converts, who did not come into the fight even at the eleventh hour, but waited until the battle was fought and won, and then joined the conquering side.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses were in session from 11 o'clock on Saturday until 4½ o'clock Sunday morning. The appropriation bills (four in number) were the subjects of conference between committees. The House receded from its amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

The bill making appropriations for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi river, and the bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco river, both returned with the President's objections, were severally passed by both Houses by more than the constitutional majorities, and have become laws.

The bill making additional appropriations for the support of the army was the subject of long discussion in the Senate, but was passed at a late hour. The post-route bill was also passed.

A voluminous bill from the House, to remodel the diplomatic and consular system of the United States, was taken up and passed by the Senate at a late hour in the night.

The Senate held an Executive session after twelve o'clock.

The House passed during the day large number of private bills, most of which, having previously passed the Senate, need only the signature of the President to become laws.

In the SENATE, on Monday, the Chair submitted a message from the President in answer to a resolution calling for Fremont's accounts as officer of the Government. Several private bills were passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil Bill was agreed to by both Houses. The proviso against the military superintendency of the public buildings was stricken out.

The House bill for the establishment of a Naval Depot at Brunswick, Georgia, was postponed until the next session.

Mr. Toombs, from the Committee of Conference on the Army Bill, reported that they were unable to agree, and moved that the Senate insist on its disagreement. Agreed to by a vote of 39 against 12. A resolution was then passed extending the session of the two Houses.

In the House, Mr. Acker, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Miller, of Missouri, was sworn in and took his seat.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Ill., resigning his seat.

A resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to inquire into the assault of Mr. McMullen upon Mr. Granger, of New York, was adopted. The Committee are to report in December.

Mr. Millson of Norfolk asked a suspension of the rules to allow him to offer a resolution extending the session until 2 o'clock. The House refused to suspend.

At one minute to twelve o'clock, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked for a consideration of the Senate's resolution extending the session two hours. The Clerk then commenced calling the roll, during which, the bell ringing 12 o'clock, Mr. Speaker Banks declared the House adjourned until Monday, the 1st day of December next.

Thus the Army Bill has failed. It appropriates $14,000,000. The Republicans are exultant.

ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT.—On Monday morning, while proceeding in an omnibus to the Capitol, a dispute occurred between Messrs. McMullen of Va., and Granger of N. Y., when the former seized the latter and struck him in the eye. The parties clenched, but were separated by the other passengers before any serious injury resulted to either.

MORBID CURIOSITY.—A late English paper mentions several instances illustrative of the very general and powerful curiosity relative to the execution of criminals.

A man walked seventy-three miles, from Accrington to Stafford to see the execution of Palmer, the poisoner. After the execution he had to walk back, accomplishing 40 miles on Saturday and 33 on Sunday.

Three youths from Glasgow District, Scotland, were missing, a short time ago, having left home, no one knew whither, to the great anxiety of their relatives. One of the boys has returned, and states that he walked all the way from Glasgow to Stafford and back, for the purpose of witnessing Palmer's execution.

It is stated that the rope with which Palmer was hanged is selling in Lochmaben at 5 shillings (more than a dollar) per inch. The "interesting relic" meets with ready purchasers.

Many persons, in this community, will recollect the large crowd collected in this town to witness the execution of a criminal, who to their great regret was reprieved by Gov. Reid. The indignation was general, not only deep, but loud; and many a zealous democrat declared his intention never to favor his Excellency with his suffrage again. Fortunately for the Governor it was his last term.

Such morbid sympathy, or curiosity, or whatever it is, is truly deplorable.

We are indebted to the Hon. Warren Winslow for valuable public documents.

Water Tight Bulkheads.—A letter from Callao, dated July 4th, says the steamer Santiago, while running down the coast, struck a rock, which knocked her whole bow in. Had it not been for her water tight bulkheads she would have gone down with all hands. As it was, she returned safely to Callao.

DIED,

In Oxford, on the 5th inst., RUSSELL KINGSBURY, Esq., a highly respected citizen, in the 64th year of his age.

On the 14th of August, in the 70th year of her age, Miss CATHARINE McDONALD, (formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.,) at the residence of R. Donaldson, in Dutchess county, N. Y. She had led for very many years the life of a devoted, consistent christian, and sunk to rest with the consoling assurances and hopes of a blessed immortality.—Com.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Of course readers will understand that this call [of an extra session (the President's Proclamation)] was made necessary by the failure of the army appropriation bill to become a law. It becomes an interesting question where to affix the blame in the premises. The Republicans having a small majority when the bill came before the House—an incidental majority, however, being a majority of the members present and not a majority of the whole House—affixed to it a proviso that no part of the army should be employed in enforcing the territorial laws in Kansas, and that the armed militia organized there should be disbanded. The House had by small majorities inserted in other bills provisos in relation to the administration of affairs in that territory, but had receded from them when stricken out by large majorities in the Senate. When the army appropriation bill came up in the Senate, that body, also by a large majority, refused to pass it with such a restriction upon the Government. The House would not recede. Several conferences followed, but without any agreement between the two Houses. As the hour of adjournment approached, an attempt was made in the House, by a resolution offered by Mr. Millson, of Va., to protract the session two hours longer, in order to hold a further conference, but it failed, and the hour of adjournment arrived while the House still refused any arrangement, and the bill was lost.

Mr. Speaker Banks, according to a special telegraphic despatch in the Tribune, yesterday informed the House that the vote on Saturday evening was incorrectly counted, that it stood 98 yeas to 98 nays—a tie, and throwing the casting vote on the Speaker:—that he should vote in the negative, and that therefore the House would still have refused to recede. This statement settles the question of who is responsible for the calling of an extra session. Mr. Banks, by his casting vote refused to permit the House to recede, and Mr. Banks was but the spokesman on that occasion of the Republican party. There can be no doubt that when the error in the vote was discovered, Mr. Banks consulted with his political friends respecting the course it was expedient for him to pursue, and voted in accordance with their wishes and instructions. Upon the Republicans in the House therefore the responsibility of defeating the army appropriation bill undeniably rests. The Senate by a large majority refused to incorporate such a restriction upon the Executive in the bill. The House was on Saturday night equally divided upon the expediency of persisting in the restriction, and Mr. Banks, as the Republican Speaker, gave his casting vote in favor of persisting, and the small Republican majority persevered in that purpose to the final loss of the bill. The question of responsibility is placed beyond question.

Probably the Republicans will glory in thus having defeated one of the appropriation bills. We apprehend, however, that the country generally will regard the achievement with very different feelings. Even had the proviso been of less doubtful expediency or constitutionality, it was not the most manly or honorable mode of legislating upon such a vexed question. That even some of the Republicans were heartily ashamed of this method of carrying a favorite point is clear from the facts that this system of political warfare was abandoned in other instances, and sustained in this only by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Banks. "Where there is shame, there may be virtue," and the country may well regret that the Republican majority had not the virtue of patriotism in sufficient vitality and force to lead them to the end of their recantation of errors, and to the abandonment of the proviso to the army appropriation bill as well as in the other cases. For in all honesty we cannot see that the persistence in the House upon that proviso, the defeat of the bill for the support of the army, was patriotic; or that the President, the bill having been lost, could pursue any other course than that of calling an extra session of Congress. The proviso was in the following words:—

Provided, nevertheless, That no part of the military force of the United States herein provided for shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of the enactments of the alleged Legislative Assembly of the territory of Kansas, recently assembled at Shawnee Mission, until Congress shall have enacted either that it was or was not a valid Legislative Assembly, chosen, in conformity with the organic law, by the people of the said territory.

And provided, That until Congress shall have passed upon the validity of the said Legislative Assembly of Kansas, it shall be the duty of the President to use the military force in said territory to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect persons and property therein and upon the national highways, in the State of Missouri or elswhere, from unlawful seizures and searches.

And be it further provided, That the President is required to disarm the present organized militia of the territory of Kansas, to recall all the United States arms therein distributed, and to prevent armed men from going into the said territory to disturb the public peace, or to aid in the enforcement or resistance of real or pretended law.

Let the reader carefully weigh the terms of those provisos, and he will at once see in what an embarrassing position the President would have been placed had the army depended upon his fulfilment of all the conditions thus upon him. First, he is not to take any steps to enforce the laws of the territorial Legislature unless *Congress* shall have decided whether said Legislature was a valid legislative assembly. This was persisted in when Congress was on the eve of adjournment and when it was well understood that the present Congress would not, in either session, make any such decision. Not only, therefore, does this proviso leave the President utterly powerless to enforce *any* laws of said Legislature, and compel him to leave the territory exposed to all the horrors of civil war, and thus practically decide the very question in dispute, and which it ostensibly leaves open, but it assumes also to overrule any decision that may in the meantime be made by the Supreme Court of the United States, upon whom the constitution devolves the duty of deciding such questions. Though the Supreme Court should decide next month that the territorial Legislature of Kansas is "a valid legislative assembly" notwithstanding the irregularities of its election, this proviso would compel the President to disregard such a decision, and still refrain from enforcing the laws on peril of depriving the army of its pay and support.

The second proviso requires the President to keep in the territory the "military force" at present there and employ them for laudable purposes therein specified, while the third proviso demands that he shall disarm the organized militia, and "*recall all the United States arms distributed*" in the territory. Not assuming, as perhaps we ought not, that the words we have italicised mean all they express, for then would the United States soldiers themselves be disarmed, we think that no patriotic citizen could, in his cooler moments, insist that unless the President will consent to repudiate in advance any decision of the Supreme Court, and will accept conditions so embarrassing with respect to the exercise of any federal authority in the territory of Kansas, the army of the United States shall not receive their pay, and must of necessity be disbanded; and disbanded too at a time when, as the President truly says, "hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened."

With such embarrassing restraints imposed upon him, who can suppose that the President could exert the least influence for good in the distracted territory of Kansas. And what high officer of this republic, having any self-respect or any of the sense of responsibility which befits the President, would consent to be thus trammelled in the exercise of his prerogatives or in meeting his responsibilities? And yet the Republicans through their incidental majority in the House, and by the casting vote of their own Speaker, have insisted that either the Chief Magistrate shall submit to be thus embarrassed and trammelled or the army shall not be paid, and must be disbanded! And this too when the very next mail from the Pacific may bring accounts of further Indian wars, or the still greater calamity, that the people of California are in open rebellion not only against the state authorities but against the federal Government also, and instant and effective action of the army may be imperatively required! Surely this cannot be genuine patriotism, any more than it can be prudent and expedient legislation.

The Republican opponents of the present Administration have indeed overshot their mark by thus creating a necessity for an extra session of Congress—for that such a *necessity* has been created by them admits of no controversy. The President could do nothing less than immediately convene Congress under the circumstances, or peril the safety of all our border territory, (exposing portions of that territory to other than Indian marauders,) and deprive himself of the power to enforce the federal authority over any State that chose to refuse allegiance to the Union. And all this on the plea that a single territorial legislature has been illegally chosen, though Congress has refused to interfere, and the Supreme Court of the United States has not been asked for its opinion on the point in dispute. We respectfully submit that the party leaders who could take such a position and adhere to it so pertinaciously afford but very faint hopes that the party they represent would make wise administrators of the Government, while their present conduct does very plainly show that they are capable of letting party interests and party excitement warp their judgment and prompt their action to the serious detriment of the country's weal and the security of its institutions.

LOST BILLS.

Notwithstanding the close application of both Houses of Congress to business during the last days and nights of the session, aided and facilitated in its despatch as they were by the energetic and able President of the Senate and the prompt action of the Speaker of the House, so much time was consumed by committees of conference on the disagreements of the two Houses that many bills were lost, even after they had passed through all the stages of legislation, merely for the want of a few minutes for their signature. On a visit to the Capitol yesterday we found on the Clerk's table no fewer than *sixteen* enrolled bills, which had received the signatures of both of the presiding officers, but, for want of time before the expiration of the hour for closing the session, did not receive the signature of the President of the United States; and there were *nine* other bills which had passed and been *enrolled*, but not in time to be signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses. These bills will doubtless become laws at the next regular session, if they do not at the approaching extra one; but the delay in either case is a grievance, and may in some cases prove ruinous to those for whose just claims they were intended to provide.

The lesson which Congress should draw from the loss of these bills is the impropriety of fixing on any *hour* for closing a session; a *day* for adjournment is sufficiently definite; the precise hour should be left to be decided by the demands of the public business. The privilege which the Constitution gives to a fifth of the members present to demand the yeas and nays on any question places it in the power of that small number in the House of Representatives to consume on any occasion just half an hour of its time; so that if it be perceived, half an hour before the expiration of the hour for closing the session, that a short extension of time is ever so necessary for the completion of the public business, it is in the power of one-fifth of the members to defeat the attempt by demanding the yeas and nays. This fact, added to the recent experience, will show to Congress, we think, the impolicy of appointing the hour as well as the day for closing a session.

Nat. Int.

The Adjournment.—When the people examine the vote in the House of Representatives on the proposition to "suspend the rules" with a view to entertain a motion for an extension of the session two hours, and find that there were 131 votes in favor of the measure and 68 against it, they will wonder how it is that the motion failed. They will be at a loss to understand the intricacies of the legislative machinery by which a minority can thwart the will of the majority. But the "rules" can only be suspended by a two-thirds vote. The parliamentary law is understood to be based upon reason and long experience, and in this case a "suspension of rules" was necessary because there was another question pending, the motion to *insist* upon the disagreement to the Senate's amendment to the army appropriation bill.—*National Intelligencer.*

Cold.—For every mile that we leave the surface of the earth the temperature falls five degrees. At forty-five miles distance from the globe we yet behold the atmoshere, and enter, strictly speaking, into the regions of space, whose temperature is 225 degrees below zero; and here cold reigns in all its power. Some idea of the intense cold may be formed by stating that the greatest cold observed in the arctic circle is from 40 to 60 degrees below zero; and here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical laboratory the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature carbonic gas becomes a solid substance like snow. If touched it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red-hot cinder; it blisters the finger like a burn. Quicksilver or mercury freezes 40 degrees below zero; that is, 72 degrees below the temperature at which the water freezes. This solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets or made into spoons; such spoons would, however, melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would become wax; oil would be in reality as hard as a rock; pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory; and the fragrant odor of the flowers would have to be hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.

Septimus Piesse.

LETTER FROM MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Richmond Whig publishes the following letter received from Mr. Fillmore in reply to a letter containing certain resolutions adopted by the late Whig Convention at Richmond, Va:—

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 6th, 1856.

WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, Esq.:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ult., transmitting a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Whig Convention of Virginia, lately assembled at Richmond, by which that intelligent and patriotic body recommended to their Whig brethren throughout the State to yield to my nomination for the Presidency their active and zealous support.

Standing, as I do, as the known candidate of another party, I yet receive this recommendation with gratitude. I feel that it is made, not because the principles of the two parties are identical, nor with a view of merging them in each other—for such an object is expressly disclaimed by the convention—but because the principles which my nomination represents, approach more nearly to those maintained by the Whigs of Virginia than those of any other candidate; and because, as the convention was pleased to say, of their confidence in my late Administration of the Government.

Whatever may be our differences on minor subjects, I am sure there is one on which we agree—and that one at the moment is paramount to all others. I allude to the preservation of the Union of these States, and the rescuing the country from sectional strife. The question is not so much, how shall the government be *administered*, as how shall it be *preserved;* and on this great, vital question, national Whigs, national Democrats, and Union loving Americans may well act in concert. On this basis, I shall with great pleasure receive the votes of all who have confidence in my integrity and ability, and who ask no other pledge than my past service, for my future conduct. This position seems to me alike honorable to all. No principle is sacrificed. No deception is practiced, and I trust that no one, casting his vote for me on this ground, will ever have cause to regret it.

With many thanks for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the result of the convention. I have the honor to be

Your friend and fellow citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

"Mr. Fillmore has been assailed with all the coarseness of which his enemies are capable, and branded as a disunionist for one speech which he delivered in this city. It was well known to my personal friends, and one now on this platform can verify the assertion, that I intended to remain passive during this election and not to enter the campaign at all. But when I saw Mr. Fillmore so wantonly assailed for the utterance of doctrines the truth and justice of which I believed in my very heart of hearts, then I cast aside my indifference and entered into the fight. Yes, sir, the principles laid down in Mr. Fillmore's speech in this city, I will maintain against any and all argument; and if any man takes issue with me upon those principles, let him name his day, and I am ready to contend with him.

"There are some news-papers, standing on half-way ground, that say Mr. Fillmore must have been misunderstood. It is not so. When Millard Fillmore speaks, he knows what he says. He has not been misunderstood, but he has been misrepresented. He said that this was the first time candidates had been selected from one section alone, asking no support except from that section, and endeavoring to be elected by the votes of that section to rule over the whole Union. Why, gentlemen, is this not true? Was any ticket ever so presented before, by any regularly organized party? My humble name has been presented in connection with that of General Harrison, with the design of disproving Mr. Fillmore's position. But the ticket upon which I had the honor to hold a place was not nominated as the Fremont ticket was nominated? Did not old Kentucky give me such a vote as I shall be proud of to the latest hour of my life? Was Maryland out of that contest? Was little Delaware unheard on our side? No, sir, no! They were there to do their duty—there, where they should be, hand in hand with their sister States of the North.

"If you would know the secret of these assaults upon Mr. Fillmore's Albany speech, you can readily find it. It is because these sectionalists felt that it had touched a chord that would vibrate in the public heart—that would awake an echo from every part of the Union. No person had spoken the truth so pointedly or so forcibly before, and it went home at once. Before this speech was made, did any one hear of an electoral ticket being run for Fremont in Kentucky—did any one hear these shouts of rejoicing over the immaculate Blair? Who before that speech was spoken, ever heard of Missouri having a Fremont ticket? Yet now such a thing is daily spoken of in their journals, and if we are to judge by recent results in Missouri, the gentlemen who have Mr. Fremont specially in charge there, had better sell out as speedily as possible. I repeat, that only to save themselves from the crushing, the deadly effect of the great truth spoken here by Mr. Fillmore, did these men start the stories of electoral tickets being run for their candidates in the Southern States. Whatever else may come of this campaign, I thank Mr. Fillmore from my very soul for taking the broad American ground he did take, when he first set foot on American soil, on his return to his native land."—*Extracts from Mr. Granger's Speech at the close of the Whig Convention at Albany.*

Ingenious Fly Trap.—Messrs. Jumper and Gilbert, of this town, have brought out a patent fly-trap, which is indeed one of the marvels of the day, and excites a very great amount of astonishment. It is a wire box, at the bottom of which is a revolving cylinder, on which the fly alights to secure the sugar or molasses that he may find there. While thus luxuriating, all unconscious of danger, he finds himself very suddenly in a dark place, and on looking up he sees the light above him, and ascends to it. When there he finds himself encaged in a little room, whose four sides are of wire, through which he can look out, but cannot get out. In short, he is in limbo, and new companions in trouble arrive by each revolution of the wheel, until there is neither room for them to fly or stand, when they are all put over a flame of alcohol and thus disposed of. These traps, having the machinery of a clock, of course cannot be "sold for a song." Yet they are cheap for their value, for they soon keep a house clear of flies.—*New Haven Palladium.*

Courting.—Courting in the country, says the Syracuse Standard, "is altogether a different institution from the city article. In the former place you get rosy lips, sweet cider, johnny cake, and girls made of nature; and in the latter a collection of starched phrases, formal manners, fine silk, jewelry, and girls got up 'in hoops.' Always take the rural district when you want to get a good style of calico." Some folks who have tried it, think that city courting isn't "bad to take." Tastes differ. We presume there is nothing disagreeable about it either in city or country.

THE CALIFORNIA TROUBLES.

A perusal of our last files of California papers shows us that the San Francisco Vigilance Committee is much perplexed as to how it shall get out of its trouble. It is clear that either it or some of its friends contemplated the transfer of power to the legitimate authorities; but the moment that negotiations were entered into with Governor Johnson the members of the committee began to perceive the dangerous consequences likely to ensue to themselves.

The Governor, unofficially, appointed two commissioners to carry on the negotiations. The committee wanted to stipulate that no proceedings should be had against themselves, and also that Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, arrested by them as a common felon for using violence in resisting one of their outrageous undertakings, should first resign his judgeship. It will readily be seen why this matter was insisted upon; for, though the Government might agree to an amnesty, yet, if Judge Terry resumed his seat on the bench, he would at once commence the issue of writs against the committee, and prosecute its members to the full extent of the law. Judge Terry promptly and properly refused to resign his post, and, as the Governor had made his release a condition of any agreement, and the committee refused that unless coupled with his resignation, the negotiations failed. It is worthy of note that Judge Terry, on being a second time importuned to resign, sent the following written reply:

"The most speedy and satisfactory manner of ascertaining the wishes of the people of this State as to my continuance on the Bench which suggests itself to my mind is the following:

"Let the offences charged against me be submitted to a public trial before an impartial jury as speedily as may be. If I am found guilty of any offence whatever, I will at once resign.

"I take it for granted that the people of California desire to see no man occupying the position of Judge who is guilty of any crime, and I will accept the verdict of an impartial jury as the sense of the people, and act promptly on that verdict."

Instead of agreeing to this the committee declined, and at the latest accounts were trying him in secret, by a code of which no one but the committee itself could know any thing.

We have said that the dictators had wanted to resign their authority. This was positively announced in the Sacramento Union before the negotiations were opened. But when the thing began to be looked at closely it seems that the committee saw nothing but danger on every hand. They have created so many powerful enemies that if they once get out of power they will be sure to be prosecuted in some way. In this strait their resource has been revolutionary. They have held a meeting, and, by force of military display and the arrest of the heads of the opposition, passed resolutions calling upon the State authorities to resign. We notice in the published accounts of some of the meetings in San Francisco, as well as in the statement of our own correspondent, that one prominent person is indicated as having been an advocate of the movement for an independent Pacific republic. This project has always been disbelieved; but here is evidence of its reality.

The San Francisco Bulletin, which is the organ of the committee, boldly advocates the organization of a provisional government, the abrogation of all the existing laws, and the commencement of a new system. The reason is thus stated:

"The existing officials have a heavy score to settle with the committee—with the people rather, for they are either with the committee or, ten to one they sympathize with and support them. Revenge is sweet, and the stigmatized officials will seek revenge. Private malice, disguised in legal forms, may be naturally expected to taint all their future official acts."

Here is a confession that a new revolution is necessary to save the lives of the committee from the consequences of their own outrages. In fact, the case of the usurpers is gradually becoming desperate. The San Francisco Globe, lately one of the most rabid supporters of the committee, has turned against that body. Every Buchanan paper in the State occupies the same position; but politics in the State seem at present to be singularly mixed up, and we cannot speak with any certainty of the movements.

Philadelphia American.

Vigilance Enthusiasm.—One of the leading gentlemen connected with one of our principal theatres had occasion, a few nights since, to appear in a character which required the presence of a sword. With the most unconscious innocence and with a shadowy belief that he was a citizen of a once glorious Republic, he was proceeding to the theatre with his sanguinary weapon in hand. Now our friend is "as mild a mannered gentleman as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship." If he "stabs men i' the dark" it is only when he plays Iago, and he makes it a point never to commit suicide except when he plays Othello. He had nearly reached the theatre as the time drew near to dress for his character, when some enthusiastic 'Buckets' of the Vigilance Committee arrested him, and under the impression that he was some desperate Law and Order man, deprived him of his sword. To an American actor, in immediate want of a Yankee blade, this was the unkindest cut of all. *Vive la Vigilantes.—San Francisco Herald.*

CHICAGO, August 19.

Exciting News from Kansas.—It has been ascertained in Kansas that the pro-slaveryites were concentrating men, arms and ammunition at different points, for the purpose of a general attack on the free-soilers immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

Twelve block-houses have been erected at different points, and well supplied with arms of all kinds, as well as garrisoned with Missourians.

A meeting held at Kansas city had resolved to send 2,000 men into the Territory. A meeting held at Lexington had also resolved to send its quota.

The border towns in Missouri were intensely excited, and a general muster of the Missourians has been demanded.

An attack had been made on Franklin by the free-soilers, for the purpose of getting possession of the arms collected there. One block-house was captured, with 50 stand of arms and a cannon.

Crops.—The corn and cotton crops in this region are unquestionably bad as a general thing. Occasionally a good crop of both may be found; but for a good crop many bad ones can be seen. The new cotton which has already found its way to market, is no evidence that the crop is either an early one or a large one. Because it is a known fact, that this new cotton has been gathered from stalks which have quit growing or bearing, in consequence of dry weather has done immense damage. And even if rain should now come, the planters think it will perhaps do fully as much harm as good. Beyond doubt, the present crop of cotton must fall far short of the last.—*Montgomery Mail.*

"Mother, this book tells about the angry waves of the ocean." Now, what makes the ocean get angry?"

Because it has been *crossed* so often, my son.'

THE DANGER OF SECTIONALISM.

The most momentous *fact* that has ever claimed the attention of the American people since we have had an organized government is now pressing upon the whole country. It is the *threatened dismemberment of the Union.* Although this is no new thing, yet it has never before this assumed so broad, so universal, so determined, and so dangerous an attitude as at this time. Vindictive sectional feelings exist, and the bitter conflict of interests, prejudice, and fanaticism is stimulating the worst passions to a fearful antagonism. It is the North against the South. It is a phrensied conflict between anti-slavery and the constitutional guaranties of slavery. It is a blind infatuation that seems to have dethroned reason and discarded patriotism. It is victory *or* disunion. It is victory *and* disunion. Disunion would lead to anarchy, anarchy to civil war, and civil war to national extinction. These are a train of sequents as inevitable as that effect will follow cause.

In this crusade of folly and madness, which seems to rule the hour, can there be no pause to look to consequences?—no time to take warning of the fatal gulf before them? What party, what influence, what interest, what principles now involved in the fearful issues, could hope to survive the mighty calamity of this federal Union in ruins? It would be indiscriminate chaos and destruction, from which could rise no reconstruction of civil or religious liberty; nothing of that rich legacy left us by the patriots who toiled through every trial and privation to achieve our independence, and give to us a government above all price, and a land blessed above all lands. Worse than the prodigal son, we sacrifice all by the deep curse of fratricidal strife. In that blighted, impoverished condition, what could we expect beyond it? Within ourselves, nothing. The more stable realms of monarchy, watching the impending catastrophe, would pick us up like drift-wood from the freshet, and assign us new duties under some old rule.

We would ask the disturbers of the national peace and harmony, if there is anything in the impending issues of sufficient importance to authorize this stubborn persistence at the peril of the Union? Would they not consider the dismemberment of the Union a much greater calamity than the defeat of any, or all, the new-fangled issues before the country? We would ask them, what real, permanent blessings could enure to the country if this raging conflict of sectionalism should be persevered in to its final consequences? Would it give peace to the hostile elements? Would it give permanence to victory? Would it give concord, necessary to make the government strong and the people happy? Would it give any equivalent for the national quietude it has destroyed? for the discordant elements it has introduced? for its demoralizing influence upon government and society? for the check it has put upon progress and prosperity? for the wounds it has inflicted upon national honor? for the cloud it has cast upon the future? for the solvents that are employed upon the Union?

In the midst of these dark hours, there is a consolation in believing that the reflecting, dispassionate, honest *people* (in contradistinction to the politicians) of the country are aware of the magnitude and danger of the crisis, and will at the proper time and in a proper manner, assert their own rights, protect their own happiness, preserve their own peace, rebuke every enemy, reform every delinquent, and proclaim perpetuity to the Union. This is the wisdom that should govern the blessings of thirty millions of people, with all power in their own hands for weal or for woe.—*Washington Union.*

Gen. O'Donnell, the Prime Minister of Spain, is, as his name indicates, of Irish descent. His family progenitors came to Spain about the middle of the last century. His father attained the rank of Count d'Abispol. Leopold was his second son, and the Count obtained for him a place in the army as Sous-Lieutenant. In the War of the Succession, in 1833, he was rapidly promoted, and finally attained the rank of General of Division. His family all took sides with the Don Carlos, he alone choosing the cause of the young Queen Isabella. Two of his brothers lost their lives in that war. O'Donnell rendered the Regent Queen Christina invaluable service by his military skill, and always stood high in her good graces, but was forced to leave the country in 1840, when the reaction came. He came back to Spain with Narvaez and was made Captain-General of Cuba. On his return from Cuba he was chosen member of the Senate and made General-in-Chief of the Cavalry. Murillo's Cabinet put him out of favor and he joined the opposition. Now he is again in power, and neither friends nor foes seem to know what to expect from him.

Dr. Kane and the Arctic Search.—We published yesterday an article from the London papers relative to another expedition proposed by the British Government to the Arctic regions to make final search for the remains of the official records of Sir John Franklin and his party, of which traces have at last been found. Dr. Kane has by common consent, even among the English navigators themselves, been looked to as the head of this expedition, and has been tendered the command in the fullest and most flattering manner by the English Admiralty. He has heretofore declined it; but the strong inducements held out in connexion with lately renewed appeals from Lady Franklin, the officers of the British Geographical Society, and the Ministry, all combine towards inducing him to reconsider his answer, and it may be that he is destined to again venture upon the perilous enterprise of settling forever the Geography of the North Pole, while he performs the last offices for the lost Navigators.

Progress of Religion.—The Presbyterial Critic has an article from the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, in which it is stated that, "after a careful comparison and summing up of the religious statistics of the various denominations, the Evangelical bodies of the United States now number thirty thousand ministers, four millions of church members, sixteen million and a half connected by education and sympathy with them, seventy millions of dollars invested in church property, twenty millions annually raised for the support of ordinances at home, four millions for the spread of the church abroad, and twelve millions for sittings in their houses of worship. In this estimate no account is taken of the many millions of dollars invested in schools, colleges, and seminaries, under the control of Evangelical denominations. Thus it appears that, out of the population estimated at twenty-six and-a-half millions, nearly two-thirds of the whole are members in full communion or under the direct influence of Evangelical churches.

A farmer going to get his grist ground at a mill, borrowed a bag of one of his neighbors. The poor man was knocked under the water-wheel, and the bag with him. He was drowned, and when the melancholy news was brought to his wife, she exclaimed: My gracious! what a fuss there'll be about that bag!"

Desirable Madness.—When George III was told that Wolfe was quite unfit to command, and was in fact, a madman, the monarch replied, "Mad—mad! mad! Wolfe mad! Wish he'd bite some of the other Generals!"

THREE DAYS LATER [illegible]

NEW YORK, Au[illegible]. [illegible] ship Africa arrived [illegible] the 9th inst. In the [illegible] Cotton unchanged—sal[illegible] bales. Flour [illegible] declined a shilling. [illegible] lower prices.

The telegraph [illegible] portance, [illegible] ment of the [illegible] Sea, and a vague [illegible] everything [illegible] factory on the part of the Russians.

The Mexican bondholders [illegible] the position of their claims. They [illegible] to forward a memorial to President [illegible] requesting him to attend to the matter, [illegible] seek the aid of the British government [illegible] the demands, suggesting that, if [illegible] granted, American [illegible] invited to purchase [illegible] bonds and make Mexico pay in cash [illegible]

Spain.—The terms upon which [illegible] rendered, are not yet known. Passports [illegible] France have been given to all wishing them. All the troops which took part in the insurrection are to be sent to the Basque Provinces. All persons arrested are to be released, except two.

Russia.—The crops are excellent. All the Russian authorities in the Crimea have resumed their functions.

Monravieff has resigned his command of the army in the Caucasus.

The Czar's Coronation has been fixed for the 1st of September.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

The following graphic sketch of the great Georgia Statesman is from Mr. Benton's second volume of the "Thirty years in the United States Senate."

"He was among the few men of fame [illegible] have seen that [illegible] having the reputation of a great man, being greater as he was more closely examined. There was every thing about him to impress [illegible] holder favorably and grandly—in stature, [illegible] and shoulders above the common [illegible] justly proportioned, open countenance, [illegible] features, ready and impressive conversation, [illegible] and cordial manners. I saw him first [illegible] time in 1820, when he was a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet; when the race of [illegible] men was thick; when historic names of the expiring generation were still [illegible] and many of the new generation [illegible] torie) were entering upon it; and he seemed to compare favorably with the [illegible] was the judgment of others. [illegible] he was referred to generally by public opinion as the first of the new men who [illegible] President. Mr. Monroe, the last of the Revolutionary stock, was passing off. Mr. Crawford was his assumed successor. Had the election come on one term sooner he would have been the selected man, but his very eminence became fatal to him. He was formidable to all the candidates, and all combined against him. He was pulled down in 1824, out at an age, with an energy, a will, a talent, and force of character which would have brought him up within a few years, if a far more potent than political combinations had not fallen upon him. He was struck with paralysis before the canvass was over, but still received an honorable vote among such competitors as Jackson, Adams and Clay. But his career was closed as a national man, and State appointments only attended him during the remaining years of his life.

"Mr. Crawford served in the Senate during Mr. Madison's administration, and was the conspicuous mark in that body, then presented for its able men. He had a copious, ready, and powerful elocution, spoke forcibly and to the point, was the Ajax of the Administration, and as such had constantly on his hands the splendid array of Federal gentlemen who then held divided empire in the Senate chamber. Senatorial debate was of high order then—a rivalship of courtesy as well as of talent—and the feeling of respect for him was not less in the embattled phalanx of opposition than in the admiring ranks of his own party. He was invaluable in the Senate; but the state of Europe, then convulsed with the approaching downfall of the great Emperor, our own war with Great Britain and the uncertainty of the new combinations which might be formed, all required a man of head and nerve, of mind and will, to represent the United States at the French Court; and Mr. Crawford was selected for the arduous post. He told Mr. Madison that the Senate would be lost if he left it, (and it was;) but a proper representative in France in that critical juncture of Europe was an overpowering consideration, and he went. Great events took place while he was there. The Emperor reappeared and fell again. But the interests of the United States were kept unentangled in European politics, and the American Minister was the only one that could remain at his post in all these sudden changes. At the marvellous return from Elba he was the sole foreign representative remaining in Paris. Personating the neutrality of his country with decorum and firmness, he succeeded in commanding the respect of all, giving offence to none. From his high critical post he was called by Mr. Monroe, at his first election, to be Secretary of the Treasury, and by public expectation was marked for the Presidency. There was a desire to take him up at the close of Mr. Monroe's first term, but a generous and honorable feeling would not allow him to become the competitor of his friend, and before the second term was out the combinations had become too strong for him. He was the last candidate nominated by a Congress caucus, then fallen into great disrepute, but immeasurably preferable, as an organ of public opinion, to the convention of the present day. He was the dauntless foe of nullification, and while he lived, that heresy could not take root in the patriotic soil of Georgia."

A Pickpocket Detector has been invented down East. It consists externally of a case, resembling that of a wath in size and shape. It has a fob chain or string, and is worn in the pocket like a watch. Within the case is a bell and spring-hammer, the latter connected with the fob-chain. The supposition is that the thief will suppose that the watch-chain is attached to a *bona fide* watch, and will accordingly pull the chain in order to obtain the prize. But instead of getting the watch, the watch gets him. The pull sounds the alarm-bell, the owner of the watch grabs the rogue, and the policeman conducts him to limbo.

A Reasonable Reason.—Three or four times a couple appeared before a clergyman for marriage, but the bridegroom was drunk, and he refused to tie the knot. On the last occasion he expressed his surprise that so respectable a looking girl was not ashamed to appear at the altar with a man in such a state. The poor girl broke into tears, and said she could not help it. "And why pray?" inquired the minister. "Because, sir, he won't come when he is sober!"

A Witty Toast.—At a late fireman's supper at Burlington, Edward Bradley gave the following toast:

"Ladies of '56, like the firemen's bucket, *well hooped*, and like firemen, delighting in the exhibition of their *hose*."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SUNDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1856.

MILITARY.—The Fayetteville Independent Lt. Infantry Company celebrated its Sixty-Third Anniversary in this town on Saturday last, by a Target-Firing, Collation, &c

An undress Parade took place at 5 o'clock in the morning for Target-Firing, and at half-past 9 the Company assembled in uniform. After the election of Officers, and the usual civil business, the Company appeared in the streets, and being joined by the newly organized "Lafayette Light Infantry," proceeded, at 2 P. M., to "Farmers' Hall," where they were joined by numerous invited guests, and where ample justice was done to a bountiful Collation, prepared under the superintendence of a Committee of the Company.

The Prize (a Silver Cup) was awarded to the successful competitor, Mr. S. H. Sedbury, at the hands of Wm. H. Haigh, Esq., accompanied by some handsome and very appropriate remarks.

We have been furnished with the following statement of the shots:

Best average shot by Private Sedbury, 3 15-16 inches; second best, Private W. H. Holland, 5 12-16 inches; third best, Private W. B. Shemwell, 6 1-16 inches. Best single shot by Serg't Huske, 12-16 of an inch; second best, Private Sedbury, 1 1-16; third best, Capt. Huske, 1-4-16. 146 balls fired—126 entered the Target, nearly all being within the second ring.)

After Dinner, the Military paraded through the principal streets, performing various evolutions, highly creditable, and gratifying to the numerous spectators who lined the side-walks.

We are glad to see this commingling of the two Volunteer Corps of our town, and trust it may be productive of good to both of these spirited associations. Connected, as both the Editors, (and, indeed, we might almost say, all of the Observer Office,) are with the elder Corps, it does not prevent us from heartily wishing a "God speed!" to the new and beautiful Company which has so recently sprung up amongst us.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Walter Draughon, Major Comm'dt.
Wm. Huske, 1st Captain.
James McGilvary, 2d Captain.
James M. Vann, 3d Captain.
Wm. W. Frizell, 4th Captain.
Thos. J. Robinson, 1st Sergeant.
J. B. Ferguson, 2d Sergeant.
D. J. McLeod, 3d Sergeant.
Wright Huske, 4th Sergeant.
Alex'r Ray, 5th Sergeant.
Geo. H. Haigh, 1st Corporal.
E. A. Yates, 2d Corporal.
H. L. Frambert, 3d Corporal.
Benj'n R. Huske, 4th Corporal.
Wright Huske, Secretary.

THE CROPS.—We are glad to learn from gentlemen who have recently passed over the North Carolina Rail Road, and through the country West of Salisbury, that the corn crop, though undoubtedly bad, is not such a total failure as we were led to suppose. The recent abundance of rain in that section has doubtless materially improved the prospect.

LAND GRANTS.—In glancing over an incomplete list of the public acts of the late session of Congress, we notice that grants of the public lands, for building railroads, &c., have been made as follows:

To the State of Iowa, for the benefit of sundry railroads, 1,200,000 acres.

To Florida and Alabama, for railroads, 2,500,000 acres.

To Louisiana, for railroads, 1,000,000 acres.

To Wisconsin, for railroads, 2,000,000 acres.

To Michigan, for railroads and other purposes, 1,300,000 acres.

In all, 8,000,000 acres disposed of at one session of Congress for internal improvements in five States. At least as much more is given to the other new States mentioned amongst the grantees without stating quantity. And "The Bounty Land Act of the present session," says the report, "will dispose of millions of acres, but the head of the Pension Bureau can give no idea of the probable quantity."

At this rate it is easy to see that the lands will soon be absorbed and the government be released from its trusteeship "for the benefit of all the States."

Men of all parties in the new States favor these grants and combine to effect them, whilst there is no organized opposition to them in any quarter; nor, what would be better for all parties, is there any great organization in favor of an equal distribution among all. The grants made conflict with the party platforms of neither of the parties struggling for the mastery in this State. The American party is opposed only to granting the lands to foreign paupers. The Democrats, to paupers either of native or foreign birth. As these favored States, thanks to the liberality of Congress, are very far from pauperism, we suppose the grants to them are all right and proper. We in North Carolina having need of them, being "paupers" so to speak, may go without.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The list of appropriations, embraced in the different bills before the late session of Congress, amounted to $63,604,023. Deducting the Army Bill, (about $15,000,000) which failed to pass, the appropriations amount to about $48,600,000.

The leading items are: For the two Houses of Congress, pay, mileage, printing, &c., about $2,500,000. For the Departments, about $2,-000,000. For the Mint and branches $700,000, U. S. Courts $800,000. Navy, proper, $8,000,-000—special objects $4,500,000. Light House establishment $1,300,000. Postal deficiency $2,-250,000. Foreign intercourse, $1,000,000. Pensions and Indian annuities $3,000,000. Collecting revenue $2,500,000. Capitol Extension $850,000. Post Masters, Clerks, &c., $3,500,000, &c., &c.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—The Public Treasurer advertises about $60,000 Coupon Bonds for sale.

The latest quotations of North Carolina stocks in the New York Market are at 96¼.

THE YADKIN RIVER.—The Salisbury papers publish the report of Charles B. Fisk, Engineer, to the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company. Mr. Fisk expresses confidence that the thorough survey now in progress will show that the improvement may be planned and constructed so as to answer all the expectations of its projectors, and at a cost no greater than the trade and business for whose accommodation it is designed will justify.

CONGRESS.

On Thursday, a quorum being present, the SENATE was called to order at 12 o'clock. After the usual formalities of notifying the House of the readiness of the Senate to proceed to business, and the appointment of a joint committee by the two houses to wait upon the President of the United States to announce the same fact, a message from the President was received and read, informing Congress of the reasons for which they had been thus specially convened. Resolutions were then adopted continuing the standing committees of the last session, and suspending 21st joint rule, so as to enable the army-appropriation bill to be immediately considered; also, providing for the signature of such as failed for want of time at the closing hours of the last session. After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, the Senate, by a vote of 35 to 8, struck the Kansas proviso from the Army Appropriation bill.

In the House Representatives, after the call of the roll the Speaker announced that a quorum of members was present, and that the House was ready to proceed to busines. A committee was appointed to join a similar committee of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the two houses had assembled, and were ready to receive such communication as he might be pleased to make them; after which, the President's message was received. A resolution was adopted providing for the taking up of such bills as passed both houses at the last session, and had not received the signatures of their presiding officers, or, having been thus signed, were not approved by the President. The House took a recess of an hour's duration.

After the recess, a bill making appropriations for the army was reported to the House from the Committee of Ways and Means, the revolutionary amendment heretofore appended to the bill passed at the last session having been inserted by the committee; and the bill passed. A second message was received from the President, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War in relation to the balances remaining in the treasury from the last army appropriations.

On Friday, the House refused, 96 to 94, to strike out the Kansas proviso from the army bill.

Several ineffectual efforts were made to strike out the proviso, but the majority steadily adhered to its revolutionary position, and the House finally adjourned without coming to a decision.

SALARIES.—Whilst increasing their own compensation members of Congress did not forget the needs of our diplomatic agents. The salary of the Ministers to Great Britain and France is, each, $17,500. To Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico, and China, each $12,000. To all other courts, each, $10,000. Consuls to Liverpool and London, each $7,500. To Havre $6,000, and to Paris $5,000.

These are the most important of a long list of changes; to take effect on Jan'y 1st 1857.

COL. FREMONT'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.—The Washington Union has commenced the publication of the documents called for by resolution of the Senate, in regard to Col. Fremont's financial operations in California. The Union says that their publication will develop some transactions of the most astounding character. "It has been a matter of wonder (says the Union,) how a young army officer, with no known or visible means or resources, should suddenly be enabled to establish a large "*rancho*" filled with herds of cattle, &c., and enter into supplying Indians with BEEF in unheard-of quantities, and thus be enabled, in a short time, to prefer a claim against the government amounting to several hundred thousands of dollars. Equally surprising was it that he should have money with which to purchase a Spanish claim to sixty-odd leagues of land, of fabulous value, the very rocks and stones of which, we are told, are glittering with gold! So, also, was it inexplicable to the uninitiated, who are ignorant of the manner in which "claims" against the government are sometimes gotten up, how, in a service of five or six months, a small battalion of men, numbering, perhaps, three to four hundred, should incur liabilities on account of "subsistence, supplies," &c., amounting to more than a million of dollars. But these reports and accompanying documents explain all. They unravel the mystery. Horses by the thousand, cattle at the rate of a beef a day for each soldier, and "other things in proportion"—such are these claims, nearly all, it seems, certified to as "correct and just," and "applied to the public service" by the immaculate black-republican candidate for President, John C. Fremont! But notwithstanding the skill with which these claims were gotten up, backed up by the certificate of Lieutenant Colonel Fremont, and the great influence brought to bear in their favor, it appears that only about $140,000, or about *one-seventh part of the whole amount*, were recommended for allowance and payment, leaving some EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS STILL OUTSTANDING and unpaid, and which we are quite sure will never be paid *until John C. Fremont is elected President.*"

The Democracy had a great glorification in Raleigh on Wednesday last in honor of the result of the recent Election in this State. The Standard estimates the number present at from 1500 to 2000.

The Charleston Courier, of Friday, records the death of Alexander Carroll, Esq., one of the editors of that paper.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19, 1856

A death in the house! What a terrible contrast between gaiety, frivolity, and fashion, and death! How little impression, comparatively, the grim messenger makes upon the hundreds with whom he has come almost into contact! A Spanish lady, whose husband is reputed to be worth millions, terminated four years of suffering by consumption yesterday, and she had scarcely breathed her last before a subscription paper for "a hop" was circulated through the house. The effort was entirely unsuccessful, however,—not half a dozen names were entered. Indeed it is probable that the originators of the idea were not aware of the death; for among 700 people scattered through so extensive an establishment, even death may make his appearance without attracting the notice of some. As soon as it was known, a very decent respect was shown, generally, to the feelings of the survivors. The usual afternoon performance by the band was omitted, and the dance in the evening was superceded by a meeting to express condolence and to offer assistance—the surviving husband being distinguished in Havana for his many acts of kindness to Americans there. With all this, however, it seems terrible to die in such a place and in the midst of such a scene. To-day, things will go on as usual. The music, and the dance, and the gay laugh, and the brilliant dress, will obliterate all memory of the sad event, the like of which must happen to all in turn.

I never saw any thing like the crowd which was in the village, and especially at this house, Union Hall, on Saturday and Sunday. Yesterday, nearly 100 left the house, and from 500 to 800 left the village. They are scarcely missed, for many have come to fill their places. There are said to be 10,000 strangers here. Probably every second house in the place is a hotel or boarding or lodging house, and they are generally crowded. A number of new and handsome buildings have been erected since I was here last year, and the village is evidently highly prosperous. A few months ago one of the proprietors of Union Hall sold his half interest in the house for $50,-000. He has retired, for the present, with a fortune of $100,000, made at this house, in which he commenced life as Porter and his wife as chamber-maid. No frequenter of the house for the past ten or fifteen years but will be glad to know so much of the good fortune of Seymour Ainsworth, the polite and cheerful porter who brushed his boots, made his fires, and *toted* his baggage, and afterwards the efficient and liberal landlord, quite as much at home in this occupation as in the other, knowing how to keep a first rate house, and keeping such a one. He is missed in the house now.

I understand that a company has bought the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, at $700,000, and that they intend to expend $500,000 more in improvements. Such a movement, ten years ago, before the present facilities of travelling, would have been a great blow to this place; but now, with the wonderfully increased wealth and population and travelling facilities, there is room for both and for more. The White Sulphur has been kept on the starvation principle, and people who were not inclined to starve have stayed away. But with liberal arrangements and accommodations, there will be there, in less than five years, ten thousand people at a time. No one who has ever tried the waters, either there or here, will dispute their influence upon health, and no one, whose mind and body have been jaded by eleven months of mental and physical labor, will deny the refreshing effect of a few weeks' rest, of a glimpse of the thousand-hued world which he finds at such a place, of a collision with its intellect, and even of a laugh at its follies. For one, I regret to think that the time is not far distant when Saratoga will be a foreign and probably hostile land to us of the South, and that we may no more meet with many whom I have learned to esteem here as friends—personal friends and friends of the South.

I see much to confirm my opinion that that time is not far distant. A people who have made up their minds, as I heard one express it yesterday, that there shall never be a new slave State admitted into the Union, who have the power to prevent it, and who are tired, as he said, of a constitution that required the return of fugitives, will not long be united with the South. Whether the coming Presidential election will bring about the end, I cannot say; but it will be one of the events leading to it. The contest is essentially a sectional one. Should Fremont be elected, how can the Union endure? It will be a Northern government, in which no southern man will take part. Should Buchanan be elected, the effect will be scarcely less injurious. There will be plenty of Northern men, it is true, ready to take all the offices they can get. But the election will have been effected almost exclusively by Southern votes, and the free soil feeling of the North will consequently be excited to the highest pitch.

I have information here of the most reliable and specific nature, which satisfies me that the vote of this great State is more likely to be cast for Fillmore than for either of his competitors. The system of organization of parties here is so complete, the arrangements so perfect for enrolling every voter and ascertaining his preference before an election, that politicians can speak with much more confidence than with us, of results. And from a leading Fillmore man of New York city I have learned many particular facts as to towns and counties, with which he is perfectly familiar, which have brought my mind to the above conclusion, contrary to previous impressions. I will not give the particulars as related to me, but will content myself with saying that they have convinced me. The only things which militate against this conclusion are, the defection of so many prominent Whigs in other States, on the ground that they think Mr. Fillmore cannot be elected, and the fact that the South appears to have come to the same conclusion, and is therefore inclined to throw its votes, perhaps in nearly solid phalanx, for Buchanan. I am more than ever satisfied that this is bad policy. I am met here on all hands by the remark, that while the Fillmore men here are manfully battling for him, he ought not to be deserted by the South, to whose constitutional rights he proved himself a fast friend. Should New York and New Jersey vote for him, as is confidently believed—and even Massachusetts is hopeful,—and Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, and Kentucky, do likewise,—and North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri ought to join them—the election will be greatly relieved of its sectional aspect, and the chance of Mr. Fillmore's election be good.

I will not attempt to predict how North Carolina will vote in November. But I am altogether satisfied that Fillmore will receive thousands of votes, if the people can be satisfied that he stands a good chance of election, which will not be given to him if it be believed, as it generally was when I left home, that there is no hope. It is to counteract this belief that I have written the above, which I honestly believe to be the true view of things here and in the country. I know that Mr. Fillmore has a strong hold on the confidence and even the affection of the people of North Carolina, even of the more considerate and intelligent portion of the democrats; and I think that Mr. Buchanan's only claim is that of party. I believe, therefore, that many democrats would be glad to vote for Mr. Fillmore, if they could see that he could probably be elected, and that his election, and even their votes for him if not elected, would help to put down this unhappy sectional contest.

I therefore beg that the friends of Mr. Fillmore in North Carolina will stand firm; that they will vote for him, whether he can carry the State or not. Every vote given for him at the South will tell gratefully upon public feeling here, as every vote withheld from him, of those who have been his friends, will damp the ardor of the true friends of the South here.

And so we are to have an Extra Session of this Congress! Heaven preserve the country! To have two regular sessions of such a body is bad enough, and an Extra Session is too bad. The Observer will no doubt have the particulars before this will reach Fayetteville. Therefore I need not write them.

Great excitement was recently produced in Mobile, caused by the selling of Abolition books by Strickland & Co., a stationery firm of that city. A committee of citizens was formed, who waited upon the members of the firm and ordered them to leave the city within five days. Subsequently, the excitement increasing, the parties secretly fled, for fear of more serious consequences.

LATE NEWS FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.

Advices from Kansas to the St. Louis Democrat explain the attack of the free State men in the town of Franklin, as follows: Parties of Carolinians and Missourians, encamped on Washington creek having committed various depredations, the Lawrence people sent Mr. Hoyt, a Massachusetts man, to proceed to the Missourians' camp and ascertain the reason of such depredations. Hoyt went unarmed and was taken prisoner and shot dead. The Lawrence men immediatly proceeded to attack Franklin and drive the invaders from the Territory, but in consequence of their loss in killed and wounded they returned unsuccessful.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 21.

The Leavenworth Journal of the 17th states that 300 Freesoilers, headed by Mr. Brown, drove a Colony of Georgians near Ossawattamie into the Missouri, destroying their property. On the 15th the Treadwell settlement was attacked by 400 Freesoilers. The settlers sent to Governer Shannon for aid. The governor called upon the troops to go to their aid and they refused.

A fight occurred on the 14th near Ossawattamie between 200 Freesoilers and twelve proslavery men, who were in a fortified position. Twenty Freesoilers were killed and wounded.

On the 16th Lecompton was attacked and taken by eight hundred of Gen. Lane's men. The United States troops having charge of Gov. Robinson, Mr. Brown, and other prisoners, surrendered without firing a gun. McClures, the editor of the Southern Advocate, and another person were killed.

It was reported that large bodies were organizing in Missouri; also, that the pro-slavery men intended to burn the town of Lawrence on the 10th.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, August 22.

Later from Kansas.—The following dispatch from St. Louis, brings the latest intelligence from Kansas:

Robinson and other prisoners have been rescued. Gov. Shannon and the citizens of Lecompton fled in consequence of an anticipated attack and destruction of the place. Gov. Shannon refuses to call out the troops. Nothing is known of Smith's movements.

A battle took place near Ossawattamie, when the abolitionists were repulsed and fourteen killed and sixteen wounded.

Later accounts say that Lecompton has been captured.

The patrols are out of ammunition and calling for aid.

A New Book.—The Rev. Dr. Caruthers of this County, has just published a second series of interesting "Revolutionary Incidents, and Sketches of Character," which should be read by at least every North Carolinian. This Book, together with the first series, published by Dr. Caruthers some time since, contains much information relating to the Revolutionary history of North Carolina, found in no other publication. Besides, the amusing incidents and anecdotes, related in the pleasant, easy style of Dr. C., are alone more than worth the money asked for the Book.

Greensborough Patriot.

A Fast Horse.—The Milwaukie Wisconsin tells of a horse that recently died in Oregon, Ill. He was very ugly, and would not be harnessed except with saddle, and could make extraordinary time. He could pass over 112 miles in 12 hours. His usual time from Oregon to Rockford, 25 miles, was two hours. The doctor who owned him, and who alone could ride him, has been heard to say that during six years past he has ridden him upwards of twenty thousand miles, and that during all this time he has never known him to stumble so as to arrest the rider's attention. He was savage, because he was formerly a wild horse on the plains of Arkansas.

It is said of John C. Fremont, the abolition candidate for President, that he once remarked: "Sir, I have lived upon mule beef and grasshopper pies, but whig principles sicken and disgust me more than either."

Col. Benton on the Fremont Cause.—In a letter to H. Price, Esq., written on the 10th of August, Col. Benton, after alluding to his own defeat in Missouri, says:—

There is a design here, on the part of some, to put up an electoral ticket for Fremont, about which no one speaks to me, as I have character enough to keep at a distance all that class of persons who, dishonorable themselves, could approach a man with a dishonorable proposition. But my sentiments are known, and that I should consider such a step as injurious under every aspect—mortifying to Fremont himself from the small vote which the ticket would receive—and injurous to the public, by aggravating the sectional feeling which now arrays each half of the Union against the other. I was opposing the bringing out of Fremont, for nearly half a year before those who charge me with promoting it knew of any such design. There are cases in which public duty rises above personal consideration, though there are a great many people who cannot conceive it possible. Thus, when I supported Jackson, (with whom I had been on ill terms,) thirty years ago, the sordid motive of office was assigned for it; now, when I support Buchanan, (with whom I am on ill terms,) and support him against a member of my own family, the same class of persons can see nothing in it but falsehood and treachery. Incapable themselves of anything disinterested and patriotic, they believe others to be equally so, and attack, with base motives, all the actions which are above the comprehension of their political morality.

HIGHLY REPREHENSIBLE.

Notwithstanding the serious accident to the Cunard steamship Arabia, during her recent trip from Boston to Halifax, she sailed from the latter port for Liverpool on Saturday, making eighteen tons of water an hour at the time of sailing. We think such a course on the part of her commander highly reprehensible and deserving the severest censure. Not long since Captain Nye was denounced in terms of great severity, because he discovered a defect in some of the machinery attached to his engine just previous to sailing, but concealed the fact from his passengers, and proceeded on the voyage to this country. And we have seen it repeatedly stated, that the traveling public give the Cunarders the preference, solely because they are commanded by more discreet and careful men than the Collins steamships. After this, though, we do not see how such an assertion can be justified. The Arabia strikes on a rock, on which there was about six feet water, she drawing twenty-one feet and going at full speed. Upon reaching Halifax, a survey of the divers discloses the fact, that the false keel, the main keel, and the gar-board, are all gone as far as the foremast, which is as far aft as they surveyed. In this disabled condition, and making eighteen tons of water per hour, she proceeds on a voyage of 3000 miles, loaded with a living freight, and jeopardizing the life of every soul on board. We see it stated that about half of her Liverpool passengers stopped at Halifax, and more would have left at the last moment, but could not get out their baggage. If she never reaches Liverpool it will not at all surprise us. We have never before heard of a more utter disregard of human life than this.—*Pt. Express.*

Strange if True.—A remarkable phenomenon, says an exchange, exists among the women of Chenandaga, Nicaragua. Almost every fifth one you meet has a large wen which protrudes out from the forepart of the neck, directly upon the chin. The wen itself is not painful, though it presents a most unseemly sight to the eye, and suggests a variety of reflections as to the cause which has produced such a disfiguration of the human form. The women bear it as a yoke, and regard it as an affliction of Providence for their transgressions. Medical men are unable to account for this singular freak of nature, and assign many grave and plausible reasons for this peculiar gourd-like formation in that locality. It is not common to any other portion of the country.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Aug. 22. Str Flora McDonald and boat E Belo, with goods for D Murchison & Son, S C & L Fox, A A McKethan, J M Worth & Son, J worth & Sons, R W Stewart, C W Andrews, G W Williams & Co, S J Hinsdale, J N Smith, E Belo, R G Lindsay, C B Mallett, J & N A Cameron, Rockfish Co, J F T Waddill, L Brandt.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22.—Schrs Rhoda and Buelah from Philadelphia; Pedee and Myrover from New York. 23.—Schrs. Ellen Randall and Mary Abigail from Little River; Volant from Jacksonville.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 25.

BACON—	15	a	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	45	a 46
CANDLES—E. F	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5¼	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1	10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75	a 1 00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50	a 1 60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00	a 0 00
Fair to Good	12	a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9¼	a 10	Flaxseed	1 25	a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½	a 15
Gunny	20	a 22	SHOT—		
Dundee	20	a 22	Com. pr bag	2 25	a 0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25	a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70	a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50	a 60
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	45	a 48
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	37	a 40
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60	a 65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00	a 2 50
Family	7 50	a 7 60	Fr. Brandy	4 00	a 6 00
Superfine	7 00	a 0 00	American Gin	75	a 80
Fine	6 50	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched	6 00	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	18	a
Corn	80	a 85	Crushed	13	a 13½
Wheat	1 10	a 1 20	St. Croix	12	a 12½
Oats	40	a 00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	65	a 70	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	75	a 0 00	TALLOW—	12	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a $2½	
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2½	a $2½
LARD—	12	a 14	10 x 12	$2½	a 00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	17	a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change in N. C. bacon: the receipts of Western have been fair, and may prevent any further advance.

Flour—A slight reduction.

Corn—Quite firm.

Virgin Turpentine 2 15, Yellow dip 2 25, Hard 00.

Spirits 33.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, Virgin and yellow dip 2 75, hard 1 40. Spirits 35½. Nothing doing in Rosin or Tar.

Three thousand bushels of choice red North Carolina wheat sold at New York on Wednesday for $1 51 per bushel.

At Charleston, Cotton 9 to 11¾.—extremes. Corn 75. Flour 8½ to 9½.

Total receipts of Cotton, 3,487,706 bales, against 2,785,318 last year. Increase 702,478.

Harpers' Magazine for September,
just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 22.

DIED,

In Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., (her native place,) HANNAH COACHMAN, in the 10th year of her age, last surviving daughter of D. P. and M. A. McDonald, of Columbia, S. C.

"We will miss her for many, aye, many a day,
The place that she filled will know her no more,
Why grieve, when we catch e'en a glimmering ray
Of the Paradise she shares with those gone before.

"If from the hearth-stone she has left us so dear,
A murmur against Thee, O! God, should arise,
Forgive, I pray Thee, and teach them to greet
The help which cometh from naught but the skies"

[Com.

FALL, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving and in a few days will have in store their entire

Stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

embracing the usual variety of such articles as they keep. All of which they are desirous of converting into Cash or good Notes. Purchasers will please call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Aug. 25, 1856. 33*4t

Town papers copy.

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN
E. LILLY.

August 8, 1856. 33*tf

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned against trading for a NOTE of $700, dated some time in the Spring of 185-, payable nine months after its date, to W. & C. Gilmore, signed by John N. McCall and E. J. Cain Value not having been received for said note, I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN N. McCALL.

Aug. 18, 1856. 33*2tpd

Lost in the Street to-day,

A BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTE, signed by F. McLeod as principal, and Jas. McLeod, Dan'l C McIntyre, and Milton McIntosh, as securities. The Note was intended for a renewal in one of the Banks of Fayetteville, and was negotiable and payable at either one of the four Banks.

The finder will please leave it at the Bank of Cheraw.

MILTON McINTOSH

Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1856. 1t

FAYETTEVILLE Classical Academy.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Principal of the Donaldson Academy, announces that the Institution will be opened on WEDNESDAY, October 1st.

It is his wish and intention to establish a Classical School of the highest grade, adapted to the wants of this community, and worthy of patronage from abroad. The location is healthy—the buildings and grounds ample and commodious. Strict attention will be paid to the preservation of proper discipline among the students, and parents and guardians residing at a distance are assured that the Principal will use his utmost efforts to exercise a salutary control over the morals of those entrusted to his care.

In the department of Instruction, he will be assisted by one or more able and experienced teachers.

Information concerning terms of tuition and board, may be obtained by addressing

Rev. GEORGE McNEILL, Principal.
Fayetteville, N. C.

August 22, 1856. 32tf

NEW GOODS.

First of the Season.

CALL AT

B. F. PEARCE'S.

August 20, 1856. 32-2t

WARREN PRIOR,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,



HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of GOODS in his line, which will be sold at the very lowest prices, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, (some Diamond,) Bracelets; Sleeve and Collar Buttons; Studs; Lockets; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Port Monaies; Sacks; Accordeons, Flutes, Violins and Bows, Fifes, Music Boxes; Fine Cutlery, Pistols and Flasks, Parlour Pistols; Game Bags, Shot Belts, Percussion Caps, Musket Balls; Canes; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Chains and Compasses; Silver and Plated Forks, Spoons, Cups, Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks.

A good assortment of MILITARY GOODS, Swords, Epaulets, Buttons, Silver and Gilt Lace, Plumes, Drums, &c.

A large lot of CLOCKS, together with a large number of other articles.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Accordeons, and jobbing strictly attended to.

August 21, 1856. 32-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WOMACK & JOHNSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment, or their claims will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

GREEN WOMACK.
CHAS. S. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1856.

The Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Shoes,

Will be sold at Auction, on Monday August 25th, 1856. We call the attention of Merchants to this sale as the Goods are fresh, and the assortment general. Terms at sale.

WOMACK & JOHNSON.
A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer.

August 18, 1856. 31-3t

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
Hoofland's German Bitters,
Barry's Tricophorous.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 17. 22-tf

CASTOR OIL.

EAST India Castor Oil in bottles, of superior quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 17. 22-tf

TURNIP SEED.

RED TOP STRAP LEAF;
Large English Norfolk,
" Flat Dutch;
Ruta Baga,
Just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH
July 30. 29-tf m

TEAS! TEAS!!

OOLONG, HYSON, and IMPERIAL TEAS, just rec'd and for sale by J. N. SMITH
July 30. 29-tf m

TURNIP SEED,

FRESH and genuine, just received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 17. 22-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

New Wagon Establishment,
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, HORSE-SHOEING will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1856. 24-y

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.
A. A. McKETHAN

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
¾ to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Bl'k and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 3 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Bareges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Blay Linens, ¾ to 4-4, very cheap;

With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.

March 27, 1856. 91-tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	the Drug line,
Agricultural Implements,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Boots and Shoes,	Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 22, 1855. 3-tf

REMOVAL.

DR. T. D. HAIGH has removed to the new Brick Building on Hay Street, near the Methodist Church.
July 28. 25-1m

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.
R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1855. 7tf

CANTWELL'S N. C. JUSTICE.

Swaim's Justice Revised, and adapted to the New Revised Code.

THIS work, invaluable to Magistrates, Officers, and all who have occasion to know the Law, and to use the Forms under it, is very much enlarged. Price $3 50. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
August 1856.

FOR SALE.

TWO House Servants, both good Seamstresses. Address "M" at this Office.
Aug. 6. 28.

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.
J. & T. WADDILL
June 26, 1855. 8tf

To Rent for the balance of year 1856.

THE dwelling lately occupied by Major J. P. Goodsell, together with lot, barn and outhouses, on Union Street, known as the Latta place. The premises are in good condition.
For terms see WM. H. HAIGH.
June 2, 1856. 9tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 10 54-tf

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS.

VAGABOND Life in Mexico; "Plu-Ri-Bus-Tah", by Doesticks; The Sparrowgrass Papers, by Cozzens; Hiawatha; "The Wide Wide World"; Hume's and Macaulay's Histories of England; The Carmina Sacra; Aiken's Christian Minstrel; Dick's Works; Jacobus' Notes on the Gospels; Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea, &c., just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
July 24.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him. NATHAN KING.
June 25. 17-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton.—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

Tri-Weekly Line
OF
FOUR HORSE POST COACHES
FROM
SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,
Through in 36 Hours!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
Feb. 28, 1856. 13-3m

FAYETTEVILLE & FAIR BLUFF
STAGE LINE.



THE Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 1 P. M., via Lumberton, and arrives at Fair Bluff, on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, in time to connect with the cars going North and South. Leaves Fair Bluff on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after the arrival of the day trains North and South. Fare through, $4. J. W. STEAGALL.
June 10, 1856. 12-tf

NEW GOODS.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A
FRESH SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
SOFT WOOL AND SUMMER HATS,
in great variety.

A complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES will be to hand in a few days. All of which will be disposed of to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 23. 98-tf

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the stand on the North West corner of Market Square, adjoining the Store of Mr. James Kyle, where he has received in part, and is now receiving, an entirely new Stock of Goods, embracing nearly every variety of styles usually called for in the Dry Goods trade—among which are

Handsome Ombre Strip'd Glace Silks,
Paris, Chena Strip'd do do
Solid Plaids and Strip'd do do
Gro d'Rhine; Handsome Silk Robes, all colors, some very fine; Printed Bareges, all colors;
do Grenadines,
do Organdies,
do do Robes.

A Large and Handsome Lot of Embroideries, Collars and Under Sleeves, &c.; Plain and Emb'd L. C. Handk'fs; Kid Gloves; Bonnets; Ribbons; Hooped Skirts; Emb'd Skirting; &c.; Ready-Made Clothing; Boots; Gaiters; &c., &c.

With many other articles not enumerated.
PETER CROW.
March 29, 1856. 92-tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving an unusually large assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers, Children and Servant's Shoes, of various kinds, qualities and prices.
ALSO,
Carpet Bags, Travelling and Packing Trunks.

Which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers. Those wishing goods in his line will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
March 26. 90-tf

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

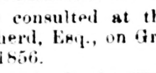
THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz:
Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Insurance in *North Carolina Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.
JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
June 30, 1856. 17-6m

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE
CHEAP,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES and LIQUORS,
Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.
W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market
Nov. 7. 51-tf

BARTH'W FULLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

MAY be consulted at the Law Office of Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., on Green Street.
July 14, 1856. 21-3m



For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.
July 10, 1856. 20tf

ANSON INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution has been in operation about two years and a half. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence about one half of a mile southwest of the town of Wadesborough, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There is a dwelling house connected with the institute and occupied by Rev. Elijah J. Morrison, one of the Teachers, who is prepared to take eight or ten boarders, to whose comfort, instruction and moral training every necessary attention will be bestowed. The Institution is now under charge of Prof. SILAS C. LINDSLEY and Rev. E. J. MORRISON, gentlemen who have considerable experience in teaching. Mr. Morrison, who has charge of the English Department, is a graduate of our University, and has taught a classical school for many years. Mr. Lindsley, who has charge of the Latin and Greek Department, is a graduate of Princeton, was for several years Professor of Languages in the Caldwell Institute, while situated in Greensborough, in this State, and has devoted over twenty five years of his life to the instruction and training of youth. Both of these gentlemen are eminently qualified in every respect to fill their respective positions, and to discharge the responsible trusts confided to them.

It is the only high Male School in the county; it has been built by the liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Anson county. Why then should it not be patronized? Young men of this and the adjoining counties may here obtain a first rate English education, or may be prepared for admission into the Freshman or Sophomore classes of our University or any other institution.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th instant, and continue Five Months.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$10 00
Grammar, Geography, &c.,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	20 00
Philosophy, Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Tax for contingent expenses,	75

Tuition in advance.

Students entering the higher branches have the privilege of studying either or all the branches taught by paying the price of the highest alone.

Board, with rooms, lights, fuel, washing, &c., furnished by private families of the village or in the adjacent county, at $8 50 per month.

THOS. S. ASHE,
THOS. ROBINSON,
PURDIE RICHARDSON,
W. R. LEAK,
T. REDFERN,
E. F. LILLY,
Trustees.

Wadesborough, N. C., July 5, 1856. 21-4m

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.
W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

PROSPECTUS TO
THE SOUTHERN HERALD.

THE undersigned proposes publishing in the City of New York, a Weekly Paper, to be called THE SOUTHERN HERALD.

The objects and purposes of this paper will always be, to speak for the *South* in every emergency, and to protect at all times, the interests of the *Southern Mercantile Community* against impositions and abuse.

It shall be the continued effort of the Editor to ferret out all *Abolition Houses* in New York, and to apprize, as speedily as possible, our Southern Merchants of their existence.

In our opinion, at this crisis of our political history, it behooves every Southern man to let his influence be felt as far as it can, in suppressing the onward progress of *Abolition Merchants* in this city, the prosperity of whom is owing, in a great measure, to the patronage from the South.

The time has come when it is right and proper, that we should have "a local habitation and a name" here, in this great city. We have an influence and it shall be felt!

There are large houses in New York that do an enormous *Southern Trade*, who are notorious among us, as *Abolitionists of the deepest dye.*

Can it be possible that our Southern merchants are aware of this? No! It cannot be! Our people of the South are too true to their principles and interest, to knowingly give aid and comfort to the enemy.

They cannot be willing to build up those who daily hurl *anathemas* against them, and would at any time crush them to the earth if in their power to do so.

We stand here as a beacon light for the *South*, and nothing that may come to our knowledge, which may be of the slightest interest to the *Southern community*, in the remotest degree, shall be withheld by us, let the consequences be what they may.

We earnestly appeal to the South for a speedy endorsement of the movement. We shall expect your assistance and hearty co-operation, which will enable us at an early day to give you a *Paper* worth your money and your reading.

We entertain no fears as to the success of this paper, as we appeal only to those for help, who have always been found ready and willing to give aid and assistance to any good and noble undertaking.

All Merchants, Post-Masters, Editors, and every one friendly to the scheme, are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Subscription price, $2.00 in advance.

Our first number will be issued as soon as the List of Subscribers is large enough to justify.

N. A. RAMSEY, of N. C.
Howard Hotel, New York.
New York, Aug. 1, 1856. 28-

SCUPPERNONG WINE.

T. J. ROBERSONS best. For sale by W. H. CARVER.
Aug. 10. 29-4t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 8th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month. Washing and room lights extra.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.
D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond co., N. C., July 3, 1856. [18-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
At the old Stand, North side of Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE,

HAS just returned from the North with the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in this market, which he will sell at very low prices. Among his assortment may be found Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds, some very fine; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Seals and Keys; Fob Buckles; Spectacles of all kinds; Breast Pins and Ear Rings in sets, something fine; all kinds of Finger Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pencils with Pen; Gold Lockets; Studs; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Gold Pen and Pencils with India Rubber Cases, a new article; fine Pearl Card Cases; Pocket Compass, with Sun Dial connected; Coral Beads; Port Monnais; Jet Necklaces; fine Jet Pins; Accordeons; Music Boxes, &c.

SILVER WARE: Silver Forks; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Sugar and Preserve Spoons; Mustard and Salt Spoons; Silver Cups, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives.

PLATED GOODS: Forks; Table and Tea Spoons; Butter Dishes; Castors; Card Baskets; Ladies' Work Boxes; a good assortment of Military Goods; a fine lot of Clocks, and very many other articles which his friends and the public are invited to examine.

Strict attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.
June 9. 11-3m

GREEN & WEAR,

Watch Makers, Jewellers,
AND
Metallographers,

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
R. D. GREEN. J. S. WEAR.

A CARD.

MR. R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Beasley & Houston, and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.

N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.
April 9. 84-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common. THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12. 52-tf

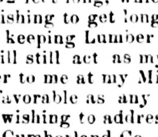
VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION on the east side of the Cape Fear River, three miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer and McKay lands, containing about 800 acres. This Farm is susceptible of the very highest improvement, and of being made one of the most beautiful and profitable Plantations in Cumberland county. On the Farm is a good mill seat.

My terms will be favorable and payments easy.

For particulars, apply to John D. Williams, Esq., Fayetteville, or address the subscriber at the Gulf. I will give possession the first of December next, if desired. L. J. HAUGHTON.
Gulf, July 17, 1856. 23tf

Look to Your Interest in Time.



THE Proprietor, after having the misfortune of getting burnt out, has re-built his Steam Saw Mill and is now prepared to furnish

LUMBER

at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. I hope to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the midst of the best heart Timber and can furnish any length from 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam boat men wishing to get long timber at short notice. I also intend keeping Lumber at TROY & MARSH'S Store, who will still act as my Agents, and forward bills for Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber shall be as favorable as any for the same kind of lumber. Those wishing to address me can do so at Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C. DAVID KIVETT.
June 9, 1856. 11-6m

FOR RENT.

WILL be rented at public Auction, at the Market House, on Friday the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, that large and convenient Brick Store House, near Liberty Point, at present occupied by Mr. Jas. Sundy. Possession given 1st of Sept. Note with approved security will be required.
JAS. EVANS, G'd'n.
Aug. 15. 31*2t

$50 REWARD.

THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man **JOHN**, who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between the upper Locks above Fayetteville and Prospect Hall below. He is six feet high, somewhat slender, light complexion, a saucy look, and front teeth very much decayed.
T. L. CROSLAND.
July 22, 1856. 25*tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscribers desire during the month of August to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their accounts presented. Their creditors will please present theirs.
E. J. HALE & SON.
June 30, 1856.

Putnam's Magazine for August, just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.
JAS. G. COOK.
June 25, 1856. 16-tf

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE
STAGE LINE.



WE are now running Four-Horse Coaches on this Line. Passengers going North can obtain through tickets from Fayetteville to Weldon. Passengers for Fayetteville can obtain through tickets at Weldon, at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Fare, $7.

Passengers for Greensboro', Salem, Salisbury, or any place up the country, will find this the best and quickest route: to take the Stage to Raleigh, which connects with the N. C. C. Railroad.

The Coaches are now in good repair. We have good Horses and careful Drivers. Everything will be done to accommodate the Travelling Public.

WM. H. HUNT, Ag't, Raleigh.
Office at Lawrence's Hotel.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville.
May 31, 1856. 5-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856. W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
June 6, 1856. 11-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given. BARTH'W FULLER.
April 29. 500-tf

The Southern Harmony, new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
July 16.

STRAINER WIRE.

NO. 1 and No. 2. For sale by J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28. 99-

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a feilon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 425 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, on the road leading from Red Banks to Ashpole Church in Robeson county. The Land joins the Lands of John Purcell, John McCallum, and Rob't Bullard. The soil Land is adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn—as good as any in the Ashpole country. I will sell low for CASH, or on time, as I am determined to sell by the first of September next. HECTOR LOCKLEER.
July 11, 1856. 21-*tS

2,800 *ACRES*
Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords: and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.
A. S. McKAY.
Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
P. L. ANDERS.
March 16, 1856. 89*tf

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF
Yale College.

THE Course of Lectures for 1856-'57, will commence on THURSDAY, September 18th, and continue four months.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D., LL.D., Prof. Emeritus of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
ELI IVES, M.D., Prof. Emeritus of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JONATHAN KNIGHT, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
CHARLES HOOKER, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.
HENRY BRONSON, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
PLINY A. JEWETT, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics.

Lecture fees $68 50. Matriculation, $5. Graduation, $15. CHARLES HOOKER,
Dean of the Faculty.
New Haven, June, 1856. 29-*4pd

Methodist Hymns, various styles; and Methodist Disciplines, just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 22.

Wiley's New N. C. Form Book. A further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

THE firm of G. W. & D. GEE was dissolved on the first of March 1856. Those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to call at the store and pay their accounts and notes. DAVID GEE.
August 5, 1856. 29-3t

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Gersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.
WILLIAM WEMYSS.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-ty

MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the First Monday in November, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D., LL. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, F. T. MILES, M. D.
Prosector to the Professor of Surgery, F. F. M. GINDS, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

D. T. CAIN, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructer, Lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that institution.

At the ROPER HOSPITAL Clinical Lectures are delivered twice a week by the Physician and Surgeon of the Institution, and Operations performed before the class in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital.

THE FACULTY WARD IN THE ROPER HOSPITAL ... the conveniences they have been able to furnish, ... able addition has been made to the Surgical Practice of the city. Operations are performed before the class and they have opportunities of being familiar with the subsequent treatment.

The Anatomical Rooms are opened the latter part of October, and the Dissections conducted daily under the direction of the Demonstrator. Much attention is directed to this department: the material being abundant, and illustrations of various character being afforded for acquiring a competent knowledge of this all-important branch of study.
HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean.
July 18, 1856. 28-

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $50 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.
E. J. HALE.

NEW MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

BERTINI'S Piano Forte Method—new and revised edition; Hunten's Celebrated Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowe's Piano Forte Primmer; Accordeon, Flute, Violin and Clarionett Instructers.

Also, Music for the Piano.

Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
April 5.

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.
JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

1075 Acres Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract or tracts of LAND, containing 450 or 650 acres to suit purchasers, lying on the waters of Clack's Creek. For fertility in the production of Cotton and Grain of any kind, it cannot be excelled; and is well watered every way. There are on the premises a large new dwelling house 2 stories high, and every other necessary out-houses, a good orchard, with a good Saw and Grist Mill. There is about 75 or 100 acres of the Land in a good state of cultivation, with excellent Bottom Land on the Creek. To persons desirous of owning such a plantation (in this section,) no other place can be found so well to please and reimburse one who wishes to invest money in Land.

Another tract of Land containing about 175 acres, lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, with a good new dwelling house, and other necessary out-houses, a good well of water in the yard, with about 15 or 20 acres of good fresh Land open.

Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the cultivation of Cotton and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Lands lies near the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be put on contract soon.

Any person wishing to purchase such Land, would do well to call on the subscriber soon, as this is a chance of getting a bargain. It is located in a good settlement, and as for health it is as healthy a section of the country as can be found.

For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Swift Island, N. C.
WILLIAM McRAE.
Montgomery county, July 7, 1856. 21*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, February Term, 1856.

John A. Gibson, James W. Gibson, Sarah Gibson, Wilburn Gibson, vs Aaron Almond and wife Nancy, Dyson Gibson, Wm. B. Gibson, and Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth.

Petition to sell Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Almond and wife Nancy, Dyson Gibson Wm. B. Gibson, Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.
23*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, February Term, 1856.

John A. Ledbetter vs. Henry Ledbetter, Adm'r of Wm. Ledbetter, and Thomas H. Tomlinson and wife.

Original Bill.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Ledbetter, Adm'r of Wm. Ledbetter, and Thomas H. Tomlinson and wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.
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